

War Department—Chf's	357,397 3 6
and officers unattach'd	
ditto, with absolute	
furlough 23,750 7 0—	
ditto retired 714,399	
2 0	747,150 1
Military "Montepio,"	291,079 3 9
Balance of \$8,000,000	
allow'd for the pay of	
the different corps of	
the army, and other	
expenses,	6,604,372 7 9
	8,000,000

Dividend on the For-
eign Stock, or Debt, 1,155,922 2 5

Total Expenses—not including expenses
for the war of Texas, payment of do-
mestic loans, "vales de alcanze," &c. } \$13,155,922 2 5
"It is a copy. Mexico, July 23, 1841."

I am persuaded that this estimate is sus-
ceptible of still further reduction, particu-
larly in the item of \$8,000,000, allowed for
the Army; but, for the sake of argument, I
shall assume that the minimum sum required
yearly, for all charges, is \$13,155,922 2 5
as calculated by committee.

To this I make the follow-
ing additions, viz.:

For the excess of interests on the

Foreign Debt, till 1st October,

1847, being the differ-

ence between 1,155,922 2 5

and 1,375,000, taking

the active debt at

5,500,000 pounds, 219,777 5 7

For interest on the de-

ferred Bonds after

1st October 1847, if

not previously re-

deemed, 1,555,926 0 6

For interest on the Internal debt and

"Juros" as calculated at page 33, 1,231,427 6 4

For Ministers to Foreign Courts

and Consuls which the Govern-

ment may hereafter appoint, 30,000 0 6

Making a total expenditure of \$15,343,053 6 4

required to pay every department, and both the foreign and

national creditors in full.

I have already shown that this govern-
ment, by a wise system of duties calculated
to promote consumption and extinguish con-
traband, may easily raise a revenue of \$15,
000,000; a much higher authority—that of
the enlightened and patriotic Don Antonio
Garay—makes the same estimate of what
the maritime custom houses alone ought to
produce; and I have calculated that the
same amount may be raised annually by a
direct tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ per ct. on property, or by one
of $\frac{5}{8}$ per ct. on income; and furthermore, as
will be seen by note 3d to table B, that that
amount, at least, has been actually received,
in cash, on an average of 14 years.

I have, therefore, arrived at much more
pleasing conclusions respecting the period
when this great republic will resume its rank
amongst solvent nations than when I com-
menced these enquiries; and I, with much
satisfaction retract what I said to you, in
my letter of March, respecting the improb-
ability that Mexico, on the 1st. of October,
1847, would be able to pay interest upon
her deferred Bonds, as well as her active.

From the above shewing—and it is found-
ed not upon my mere theorem, but upon the
official statements which I have named—it
is evident that on or before the period men-
tioned, Mexico may, with great ease be
brought to a degree of financial prosperity,
enabling her not only to pay the whole inter-
est upon the whole foreign debt, but interest
upon the whole internal debt entitled to
interest, and the "juros." The only serious
difficulty in the way, that I perceive, is the
\$14,000,000 according to Don Carlos Lau-
da, that remain to be extinguished by the
assignment of 25 per cent upon the revenues
of the maritime custom houses, before men-
tioned. But both that, and the payment of
the heavy indemnity awarded to the United
States, may I think be overcome, by reduc-
tions possible in the army estimates and
many sources of new revenue, which an effi-
cient minister of Finance will easily find out.

(To be Continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN:—

Sir,—It very much facilitates the right
comprehension of a subject, to understand
the true sense of words and sentences employ-
ed in it. These have sometimes an ordina-
ry signification, in common parlance, for
which we go to the dictionary; at other
times they have a technical meaning, for
which, we are driven to books treating of
"terms of Art." What to one person may
seem to mean one thing, may to another
convey a quite different idea. Hence the
great diversity in opinions, upon the same
subject, which different persons honestly en-
ertain—hence the acrimonious debates that
frequently ensue upon them, and hence
lawsuits, and all their train of attendant evils.

No language is in itself perfect or without
idiomatic expressions. No language contains
a distinct word to convey every shade of
thought. A learned philologist has very
justly observed,—*"if the ideas of men were
always distinct, and perfectly determined; if in
order to make them known, they had only prop-
er terms, and none but such expressions as
were clear, precise, and susceptible only of one
sense, there would never be any difficulty in
discovering their meaning, in the words by
which they would express it: nothing more
would be necessary, than to understand the lan-
guage."*

But, alas! for poor human nature, meta-
phors and tropes, figures of speech and tech-
nical terms, from the paucity of words, do
exist, and have existed ever since father
Adam applied a nomenclature to the beasts
in the Garden of Eden. The Lawyer must
have his; the Physician, the Metaphysician,
the Divine, the Merchant and the Artizan
theirs. These infringe upon the dictionary
acceptation of words, and thus, do not mis-
lead others, but others, through ignorance,
often mislead themselves, by looking in the
wrong quarter for their interpretations.

It has been observed by the some times fa-
cetious Dr. Watts, that the science of Logic
consists in greatest part of defining terms
to be employed in it. Acting upon this hint,
I think it not amiss to define some terms
which have been employed in connection
with the subject of Allegiance. One of
these terms is DOMICILIATION, which is de-
rived from the Latin word *domus*, a house,
or *domicilium*, an abode, signifying to the
untechnical reader, the place where an indi-
vidual has his house, or "local habitation;"
but to the jurist, the place where one resides
for the time being, whether he has a house
there or not. It is the place of permanent
or temporary residence. To constitute the
act of domiciliation, the party's intention is
as conclusive as the length of time during
which he may have continued in the country.
The intention to become domiciled is gath-
ered from circumstances, and is not left to
depend upon the party's assertion, or to be
rebutted by mental reservations. If a stran-
ger arrives in the country, in character of a
merchant, opens a store or hires a house,
with ostensible intent to do commercial busi-
ness, he has at once given proof of his *an-
mus* to become domiciled. Or, if in like
manner a physician newly arrived, invites
the professional calls of the public, or insti-
tutes an office; or the divine arrives in con-
sequence of a deputation from abroad to
missionate, or to preside over a chaplaincy
or other permanent clerical department lo-
cated in the country; or, if an artizan or man
of leisure arrives, and by overt acts evinces
the intention to prolong his sojourn; these
are none of them considered *in itinere* in the
country; but from the moment the fact is
manifest, from the nature of the stranger's
avocation or otherwise, that he necessarily
must locate himself in the country, from that
moment his intention is presumed in law, to
be domiciliation. Such persons owe a more
fixed and imperative local allegiance than
the stranger *in itinere*, who simply owes sub-
mission to the laws, and who does not ac-
quire the rights of domiciliation, or forego
the temporary protection of his government.
Yet the stranger *in itinere*, no less than the
other, owes that momentary allegiance,
which would render him amenable for any
violation of the local laws; in return for
which, he receives that momentary guarantee
which will entitle him to be protected by
those laws in his person and his property.

There is a shade of difference between
the domiciled person and the stranger *in it-
inere*, arising from the circumstance that the
one acquires a stake in the country of his
residence, which the other does not. The
ephemeral stranger, comes for specific and
transient objects, and is within the strict law
of honorable hospitality. He should not
transgress the laws of the country to which
he comes, nor should the country, while the
visit continues, require duties of a dispensi-
ble nature. On the other hand, the domicil-
ed stranger seeks to avail himself of facili-

ties afforded by the country, for the pursuit
of some accustomed, perhaps profitable busi-
ness, and in this respect he proposes to him-
self a benefit. He, may be required to as-
sume many of the burdens and responsibili-
ties of a subject: since, at all events, he is
more likely than the other to exert an influ-
ence for good or ill—to embroil himself with
the government, or with the subject, or with
other strangers, in his business transactions.
Besides the country is more likely to be vex-
ed with lawsuits, jails and innumerable inci-
dental expenses on his account—certainly
the more, if he were impressed with confi-
dence in his own immunity as a stranger, un-
burdened with the debt of allegiance.

Such is Domiciliation, or local and tempo-
rary Allegiance—such the evanescent and
transient inhabitant. Allegiance is in its
modifications due from all aliens who enter a
country: except that they may owe it with-
out acquiring a domicile, or, they may owe it
in a greater degree by acquiring one.

Vattel says, B. 1, § 213:—"The inhabi-
tants, as distinguished from citizens, are stran-
gers, who are permitted to settle and stay in the
country. Bound by their residence to the soci-
ety, they are subject to the laws of the state,
while they reside there, and they are obliged to
defend it, because it grants them protection,
though they do not participate in all the rights
of citizens. They enjoy only the advantages
which the laws, or custom gives them."

Kent says, Vol. 1, 71:—"The principle,
that for all commercial purposes, the domicile of
the party, without reference to the place of birth,
becomes the test of national character, has been
repeatedly and explicitly admitted in the courts
of the United States. If he resides in a belliger-
ent country, his property is liable to capture
as enemies' property, and if he resides in a
neutral country, he enjoys all the privileges,
and is subjected to all the inconveniences, of
the neutral trade. He takes the advantages
and disadvantages, whatever they may be, of
the country of his residence. The only limita-
tion upon the principle of determining charac-
ter from residence is, that the party must not be
found in hostility to his native country."

The Roman Code, Lib. 10, tit. 39, 1, 7,
has the following:—"There is no doubt, that
every person has his domicile in that place,
which he makes his family residence and prin-
cipal place of his business; from which he is
not about to depart, unless some business re-
quires; when he leaves it he deems himself a
wanderer; and when he returns to it, he deems
himself no longer abroad."

Mr. Justice Story says, Conf. p. 29:—"By the term 'domicil,' in its ordinary accep-
tation, is meant the place where a person lives
or has his home. In this sense, the place
where a person has his actual residence, inhabi-
tancy, or commorancy, is sometimes called his
domicil. In a strict and legal sense, that is
properly the domicile of a person, where he has
his true, fixed, permanent home, and prin-
cipal establishment, and to which, whenever he is
absent, he has the intention of returning (*an-
imus revertendi*)."

Denizart says, "Le domicile est le lieu, où
une personne, jouissant de ces droits, établit sa
demeure et la siège de sa fortune." The domi-
cil of a person is the place, where a person
enjoys his rights, establishes his abode, and
makes the seat of his property.

See also *Encyclop. Moderne*, and Dr. Lie-
ber's *Encyc. Americ.*, Art. "Domicil,"
where the same definitions are substantially
given. Likewise *Burge's Commentary on
Colonial and Foreign Law*, Vol 1, p. 1, C. 2,
p. 32 to 57, where the learned reader will
find minute information on this branch of
my subject.

LIGAMEN.

Honolulu, 18th. August, 1844.

The following is a copy of a warrant issued by
Waubun a civilized Indian of Eliot's congregation
at Natick, Mass., 1674.

"You, big constable, quick you catch um
Jeremiah Oniscow, strong you held um, safe
you bring um, afore me Waubun, justice
peace."

Waubun was asked what he would do
when Indians got drunk and quarrelled; he
replied, "tie um all up, and whip um plain-
tiff, and whip um defendant, and whip um
witness."

THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN
GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1844.

The public will be gratified to learn that
the establishment of a public cemetery is
about being accomplished. The land secur-
ed embraces the upper portion of the lot of
Governor Kekuanooa, on the left side of the
Nuuanu road, less than a mile from the town,
and contains between four and five acres.
It is at present under cultivation; the soil is
good, well watered, and with small expense
it can be covered with shade and other orna-
mental trees, and made not only an approp-
riate resting place for the departed, but an
attractive resort for the living. It is pro-
posed to divide the ground into 300 lots of
15 feet square each, leaving room for the
necessary carriage avenues and foot paths;
these avenues and paths to be bordered with
trees and the lots embellished according to
the tastes of their proprietors. To pay for
the land, and the necessary expenses attend-
ing its laying out, it is proposed to procure
subscribers for the lots at a moderate sum
each; the choice of situations to be sold at
auction. As soon as a sufficient number of
subscribers are obtained, a meeting will be
called, and they will adopt such measures
as may seem to them expedient, by the choice
of a committee of management, treasurer,
&c., for the proper prosecution of the plan.
We feel confident that the residents gener-
ally will countenance this undertaking. It
is one which appeals equally to their respect
for the dead and for the living, and if prop-
erly carried into effect, will remain forever
a gratifying memorial of their sensibility
and good taste.

Files of papers to June 8th have reached
us from China, but they are quite barren of
information. Sir Henry Pottinger was about
embarking for England. Keying it was
said was soon to proceed to Macao to meet
Mr. Cushing and the French Commissioner,
who was expected shortly. The U. S. squad-
ron, consisting of the frigate Brandywine,
sloop St. Louis and brig Perry, under the
command of Commodore Parker, were lying
at Macao, where were also the French ships
of war, Cleopatra of 50 guns, and the Ale-
mene of 32. Besides these, there are at the
disposal of the chief French Commissioner,
M. de Langrené, the frigate La Sylène,
50 guns, corvettes La Sabine, 30 guns, La
Victorieuse, 24 and steam ship Archimède.
Attached to the commission are three com-
mercial delegates. Nothing is as yet known
of the nature of the reception which the two
Commissioners will meet, but it is presumed,
all the advantages secured to England by
the late treaty will be accorded their respec-
tive countries, and they will be allowed to
proceed to Peking, if insisted upon on their
part, and backed by a respectable display of
military force.

A new flag staff with an arrow at its top,
was erected at Canton by the Americans, at
their factory the first of May ult. The mob
conceiving that the arrow was an ill omen,
declared their determination to have it down,
and the American consul not wishing to give
offence caused it to be removed. But this
concession not satisfying the Chinese, on
the 6th they burst into the American garden
and began to destroy property, but the Amer-
icans having armed themselves, speedily
cleared the place, and order was restored by
the presence of some marines and a Chinese
force of 200 men. A few of the mob re-
ceived severe gun-shot wounds.

By the Brothers we learn that the crops
on the Oregon promise well, and that the
settlers generally are in comfortable circum-
stances. Rumors of war between the United
States and Mexico were rife on the coast,
arising probably from the hostile expressions
of the Mexican press on the negotiations
pending between Texas and the United
States.